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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 36, 1820.

The Great Naval Pageant,

No one need wonder that more than once tears came to the eyes of Admiral Dewcy yesterday, as from minute to minute, steaming up the Hudson River, he realized increasingly the princely proportions of the triumph prepared for him by the Government of the country he has made greater than ever before; by its greatest commonwealth; by its great metropolis; by the service he adorns, and by the American populace who revere him for the grandeur of his deeds and achieve-

No American could have witnessed the pageant of the century yesterday without feeling thankful that he had been permitted to see it. It will be a source of pride to millions in the days bereafter, and a glorious memory to be revived again and again in stories told to children yet unborn. Giorious spectacle, unmarred by a single thur save one! The victor of Santingo was empelled to witness the ovation to the victor of Manila from a housetop! Shame to John D. Long and his contemptible cahal! Was there no place in all that procossion for the man who sunk Cervera's meet? Was there not room on the bridge of any flagship for the sea commander who, nest to Dewey, represents what our Nary

did in the Spanish war? of San Juan; the man who killthe horizon when Schley won the second great usval victory of the war, and then claimed it for himself-be was on the Nex York, bedizened, complacent, happy in the about it: backing of a conspiracy which represents the solitary Navy scandal of the time!

Long and his Navigetion Bureau may plume themselves on their success in presenting to the country a small and nasty exhibition of vulgar and disgraceful spits but there will be a day of reckening for th m. The American people have memories and will not forget this incredible affront. Still we must say that, from an artistic point of view, the attempted identification of the discredited Sampson with the glory of Dewey was not without point. If the Secretary of the Navy wished to do pecultar honor to the Admiral of the Navy by bringing the greatest and most distinguished American sailor into direct and conspicuous contrast with the very worst, he could not have done it better than through the antithesis presented by Admiral Dewey on the Olympia, immediately followed by Sampson on the New York.

The "New York Herald" today prints as a story from its Washington bureau which we feel sure must be based upon misinfor mation. It is to the effect that the Admir istration purposes to assist Otis, "who always tried to do too much," by giving him extra staff assistance, drawn from the Adjutant General's Office, and thus enable him to give a larger share of his valuable time to the work of administration

Unless we are to assume that Mr. Mc Kinley's advisers have decided to induce that distinguished and amiable potentate to resort to political suicide, the report cannot be true. If true, it would mean that it has been determined to retain Otis, and also to perpetuate an administration in the Philippines which is known to b corrupt and scandalous.

That the beneficiaries of the system which has permitted the trade in arms and ammunition with the rebels, and which has been a gold mine to the favored few who have been able to amass fortunes in smurgling operations, should desire a continu ance of current conditions in Manila, is easy enough to understand; but that the President of the United States should lend himself to their nefarious designs, is not

The Administration must distinctly un derstand that it cannot successfully carry water on both shoulders in this matter. Through a sense of delicacy, the leading in nependent press of the country has reserved a great deal that might be said concerning the true inwardness of the organized influence which stands behind Otis and Denby, and what they represent, like a stone wall. It has been widely hoped that patriotism, duty, and decency would exert a force upon the Executive, and bring about action which should justify silence in regard to matters fully within the knowledg of the President, and which he would be embarrassed to have publicly discussed in advance of the Ohio election.

But he will have to sacrifice Otis and Dustism in obedience to the verdict of the country, or he will have to explain why he adheres to the man and the regime be represents. In the latter case explanation will be subject to analysis and percriticism. It is to be feared that

there is a large family of ostriches in the President should not be influenced by their ignorance of the dangers ahead.

Many of the people who appear to wield more influence in the councils of the Government than is exerted by the combined force of a unanimous public opinion appear to act as if they believed the policies and purposes of the Kitchen Cabinet to be impenetrable mysteries to all men outside of its charmed circle. They are wrong if they entertain any such idea. The Manila standal is by no means a scaled book. The reasons why a system of maladministration of interference with the suppression of the rebellion, and of illicit trade, loot, and general corruption, has been tolerated are not far to seek, and they cannot be long concented.

Evacuated, as Usual.

In his official report yesterday General Otis stated that the movement on Fo acthe village taken by MacArthur, Wheele. and Wheaton-was intended to clear the country of rebels preparatory to future operations. The excursion seems to have been successful, to the extent of driving the Tagals back. To keep them in a backward condition one would naturally suppose that the captured position, which Olis has regarded as of strategic importance, would be held.

Not so. The despatches today assert that "no troops were left at Porac." They have returned to Angeles, abandoning Porac after taking it, in strict accordance with the grand tactics of Otis, exemplified in every movement he could control for months. As there is nothing to hinder the course they have marched into it again in good. the customary way.

The affair has a rather bald-faced appearance of being merely a small explosion eral, three brigadier generals, and about six hundred Filipinos, took a small settle-ment, and had live men wounded. Then like ours to be, not less, but more enlightthey all marched back to their starting ened and alert than his grandfather was. the use in getting five men hurt?

rainy season pears its close, and there is public affairs, so that he may help to check some fear in Malay circles that, with the advent of dry weather, the Adjutant General's Office in Washington may permit some real army work to be done in Luzon, Aguinaldo is again arranging to discuss terms with Otis. The latter, it seems, is willing, notwithstanding his irrevocable let in the shape of a suggestion, which notice that he would not receive rebel en- might be backed by another continental voys unless they should come with an offer

A Chiengo Poet.

For some reason or other the flowers of poesy are disposed to bloom most luxuriant and numerous in Cook county, Illinois, just at the present time. A bard of that region has contributed to a Chicago paper a poem entitled "Chicago," in which he has expressed not only a heartfelt loyalty to that city, but a knowledge of some sur-

To the poet of the common or garden vagentleman is an exotic and flourishes in strange pastures. To the ordinary mind amoke, soot, mud, germs, and strange tongues, of which the usual Chicagoese of the American resident is not the least ter, and adds: "I'm him!" strange. The most unlikely thing, to such n mind, would be pastoral beauty and peace existing in this two-million-inhabitant aggregation of unparalleled attractions. But this is what the poet in question has to say

For her rich, teeming prairie Gives up its garnered store; Though season's change and vary They yield her more and more. All hers the flowers and growes

Into her gurden gracious

Pour all the sens of men.

Her martile balls are spacious,

Grace is her diadem.

Her souring soul is chainless.

Her silver shield is stainless.

Her acign is soft and painless,

And beauty is her gem.

That is sufficiently surprising, but it is not all. The poet goes on to ascribe to Chicago very nearly all the attractions of the Among other things, he says that "the frisky lamb that races, gazelles of gentle graces, are hers, and tender flowers." Now, the lamb may exist in Chicago outside the stock yards, and it may frisk, though that is harder to believe; but if there is any tribe of gazelles in Cook county the public will need to see them to be convinced of the fact. The general impression is that if one wished to find a gazelle in Chicago it would be necessary to hunt a menagerie. The gazelle of gentle graces is not to be found strolling amicably down Wabash Avenue.

Furthermore, this poet betrays his gratitude that there is money enough in Chicago to enable him to "launch his liquid line." It may be all very nice for him. but when he talks about sheaves that sway in slumber-in Chicago; and gazelles and frisking lambs-in Chicago: and rhymes "goddess" with "bodice," there is reason to suspect that something clse that was liquid was "launched," if one can call it that, before the poem was written.

Mutual Dependence.

If there is one thing which is becoming more and more evident to every thinking person as time goes on, it is the increasing and absolute dependence of the members of a modern community upon each other. Modern improvements make life easier and happier and more comfortable in multitudinous ways, but they do not tend to make the people of the present time independent of one another; very much the reverse. This simple fact is the cause of a great many of the difficulties of our day-not democracy, or politics, or that old Satan who has been blamed for so much of the evil in the world. Man has more power than ever before to make trouble for his fellow-man, under certain conditions, and is less able, by a curious paradox, to defend himself under certain other conditions; and the result is increased sharpness of competition and combat; but, on the whole, less suffering than existed in other times.

We had an illustration of this during the blizzard of last winter. If a famine had existed in this city under any ordinary circumstances, it could not have lasted a day, before, by all improved means of communication, huge consignments of food would have been hurrying toward the city. But the very facility of transportation which created this condition made it possible that there might be an actual famine when the roads were blocked. Before the days of street cars, most men owned horses, and those who did not might bor-

row in case of sudden and dire need. Nowadays, if the car lines are blocked a large majority of the population is reduced to the same conditions under which the poorest lived in the days before electric motors. And this principle extends all through so-ciety. It is this which gives the strike its efficacy, and makes the trust powerful. It would have been useless for all the cobblers to strike a hundred years ago, because work was not specialized, and the amateur cobblers could have made shift to supply the needs of the community. Newadays, if all the shoeshop hands in the country should guit work it would not be fortnight before a great many people would be barefoot. "

All this increases the responsibility of each individual citizen for his own part of the world's work. But little room is left him to be independent; but, when he is independent, his influence goes farther than it ever did before. He can each a hundred people in a factory, where he might reach but half a dozen in a car enter shop.

In some ways, of course, this increased interdependence works bodiy. For example, is said that one must drink pure water, at good food, and live in clean surroundings to escape discuse. But when the city water supply is bad, the city dweller has to put up with it. If there is no time to bake bread at home, the family must eat bakers' bread, even if it is adulterated with drugs. Man cannot raise his own vegetables, but must take those of his neighbor, more or less on trust. And, as there are always dishonest people in the world, there is risk in all this. The bad influrebels from reoccupying the place, of ence reaches as far and as fast as the

The way in which to counteract this, however, is through the concerted action of the community. If every man who believes of Otis energy for the purpose of b.ist.r. in fair dealing himself insists on honesty ing his friends in their efforts to save his in his government, that is something; and head. If any military advantage is to be if all the honest men in a community pull gained by such adventures we should like together, and pull hard, they can make it to have it pointed out. One major gen- too troublesome for rogues to adulterate foodstuffs, and too expensive for careless three or four thousand troops attacked people to support dishonest dealers. It is point without doing further damage or at- He may not have to understand half a tempting to occoupy the territory so clev- dozen trades to make his living, or work erly "cleared" of insurgents. Where was sixteen hours a day as the pioneer generally did; but he should put in several It is interesting to learn that, as the hours of alleged leisure in understanding the busy streets. corruption, waste, and thlevery in the Gov erument. That is the difference between the old times and the new.

> There is a hint in Europe that Russian hostility to Great Britain may find an outpower, that England and the Transvaal submit their differences to a court of arbitration under The Hague treaty. We do not think there can be much in the story. The Hague Conference did not contemplate arbitral interference between suzernin and subordinate states, and Russian diplomacy too intelligent to take obviously untenable ground, even to barass an adversary.

The original Dewey man is still in doubt. Dewey and the Rough Rider agree that it was Roosevelt. Proctor weeps and swears and tears his hair, declaring that it was ricty Chicago would not present a fruitfu! his gentle persuasion alone that caused soil for the germination of ideas. But this Mr. McKinley to send the man of destiny to the Asiatic station. And now comes Long, who, with a canal boat load of lan-Chicago is an entity composed of wind, guage, deposes and swears that but one earthly being had an adjective thing to do with the substantive and adjective mat-

If we were not quite certain that Otis is in Manila, we should suspect him of being in Liverpool yesterday! The New Orleans Cotton Exchange nearly suffered a panic in consequence of cable messages that sent the market kiting. It soon become known that the desputches were utterly false and fraudulent. Evidently they had been "censored!"

the sanitary cordon at Oporto, Portugal and has appeared at the village of Baguia, The danger that the disease will reach the country districts is seriously increased.

Had the Crime Occurred South. (From the Atlanta Constitution)

Where is the Miss Jewett who will hunn the wives and children of the victims of race hatred in Illinois and exhibit then before the world as the relics and orphan of men who were done to death, not for any crime, or cruelty, or insult, but for the reason that they were trying lawfully to carn a modest living? Where is the nan or the woman at the North who will say to the country and the world that the outrages practiced on the negroes in the Republican State of Illinois are the cruclest and most inexcurable that have occurred since New England found the slave trade pprofitable: We need hardly say that the oracles are

fumb, the pleaders are silent, the gifted mitors are scratching their heads with the tiles of their pens, the elequent graters are pleading the cause of men who have at-acked the flag on the other side of the orld, and the sensitive and tender-hearted chilanthropists have concluded not to pay Even the writers of sensational headlines. , as we have seen, take a day off when Northern race hatred turns loose its instruments of assassination; but what a recking display of black lnk and big type would have been made over the Illinois rages if they had occurred in the South!

One Sort of a Pen Portrait.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
Governor Roosevelt's speech at Akron was not pitched in the key of decorous discussion that would have been becoming in a statesman occupying the chair that has been filled by Silas Wright, William H. Seward, Heratic Seyment, Samuel J. Tilden, and Levi P. Morton. It was rather the discordant vociferation of the showman who last year rode into the State House at Albany at the head of a wild west shew. He was full of the assurance of the "Big-Indian-Me" kind, which he acquired by sitting at the feet of that great reformer, Grover Cleveland, and, by his grace, holding the office of Civil Service Commissioner. At times he was as dramatic and imperious as was ing the omce of Civil Service Commissioner. At times he was as dramatic and imperious as was Police Commissioner Roosevelt while sitting in judgment upon a New York policeman whom In-former Bonsevelt, in disguise, had detected buy-ing and eating a piece of pie on his beat at 3 o'clock in the morning.

A Great Locomotive.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democ (From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

"The biggest locomotive in the world has just been put into service by the Himois Central," said a railroad man yesterday. "It's a whale, and that's no joke either! Its weight with the tender is 182½ tons, and they calculate its traction at 2,000 gross tons on a forty-foot grade. It you know anything about railroading I don't need to tell you that that is something phenomenal. The engine is a twelve-wheeler, and has an enormous boiler, nearly eight feet through at the throat or rear end. The smokestack is a very small steel cylinder, and compared with the jelt trues it rear end. The smokestack is a very small steel cylinder, and compared with the old types it looks like a handbox perched of a gas tank. From the top to the rails lacks only one inch of heing fifteen and one-half feet. The locomotive was built for the Cairo division running out of Fulton. Ry. Three tracks come in there—the New Oricane main line, the one from Memphis, and the one from Cincinnati and Louisville—and the consequence is that three heavy freight trains are liable to show up at the same hour. The hig-regime will pull the whole lot, hooked together, and think nothing of it. When you remember that the New Orleans freighters are often made up of twenty-five or thirty heavy bearms cars you can realize what a job that is. Ten years ago each a le-somotive wouldn't have been considered a possibility."

THE EFFACEMENT OF SCHLEY.

an Interesting Result of the Long Sampson Conspiracy. (From the New York Journal.)

(From the New York Journal.)

What is pronounced one of the most remarkable cases of self-effacement on record was the conduct yesterday of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. The grizzled sailor who annihilated Cervera's fleet off Santiago came to the city unobserved and was swallowed up in the human maelstrom almost like any one of the hundreds of thousands of atoms that made up the grand tribute to Admiral Dewey.

Salior Schley saw the jubilant parade upon the waters from the roof of the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. He was the guest of

Central Park West. He was the guest of no one, paying for his quarters just as did the other patrons of the hotel.

He was alone. He wore no uniform. His garb was that of the everyday civilian, and garb was that of the everyday civilian, and he looked eagerly out upon the North Riv-er, where the giant offering of the people to his life-loog friend had its fulfillment, with a simplicity of enjoyment that made the few who knew of his presence wonder.

the few who knew of his presence wonder. Meanwhile Rear Admiral Sampson, who commanded the fleet off Santiago, out was away with the flagship when Schley wreaked vengeance upon the Spanish squadron, stood proudly in gold lace and in every emblem of his rank, upon the deck of one of the ships of the white squadron, a distinct feature of the splendid jubilee. A "Journal" reporter who stood close to A "Journal" reporter who stood close to the slayer of Cervera's hopes searched in vain in the face of the warrior for the si-lent note of envy that might well have been expected. It was not there. No little hoy, seceing for the first time a pageant of the joyous people, could have been more engrossed with the scene that lay before this eyes.

What a day it is for my old comrade, what a day it is for my old comrade." said he, almost tearfully, to a smiling woman—of the hotel—at his side. "No one could deny him this, for he has earned it. I tell you, the American people are the grandest on the face of the earth. See how their hearts go out to this man who has shown himself brave and noble and so dly of heart.
What a privilege it is to have been of

service to such an appreciative nation! I'm glad I played a little part for them."
"Little part!" said the smiling woman, "why, admiral, you are every bit as much thero as Dewey, and everyone knows it." The Admiral laughed as though some one had told him a good joke. "That's rank treason, on Dewey Day," replied he,

"and I shall order you in irons forthwith."
When the 1:30 p. m. train on the New
York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad
reached the Grand Central station yesterday a middle-aged man of medium height ed with value in hand, and jostled by the arriving throng he made his way to the first cab that offered, and was driven away in

It was Rear Admiral Schley, but no one knew him in his civilian's garb, and he passed unbeeded through the throngs that had come to pay homage to his brother-in-

The Admiral had come from his home Saugatuck, Conn., lonving behind, for the moment, his wife and daughter and son for fear he would not find accommodations for them in the crowded city. He had a reom engaged, by courtesy of Mayor Van Wyck, who had invited him to view the na-val show with the governor and other notables, from the stemboat General Slocum. and who had seen to it that none of his guests should be without a resting place But beyond this consideration the hero of Santiago had nothing to which to look for-

There was awaiting him no big floating fighting machine, such as he had trod in the moments of anxiety, when the fate of a nation's arms hung upon his skill and judgment. He was not mentioned in the official programme. No such man might have existed, for all the part he was play-

ing in the joyous day.

Through the jammed streets the admiral was driven. No spe resognized him. Even the cab driver did not know his fare was other than one of the millions come to bow the knee before the renowned warrior

AN EPIDEMIC OF FAITH CURE

ne Aged Woman Dead and Others Half-Crazed From Its Tenets. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.-it is said ere by the authorities that faith cure tenets helped to kill Miss Amelia F. Nulish. seventy-eight years old, at the Methodist Home for the Aged, Thirteenth Street and Lehigh Avenue, on yesterday, and Coroner Lehigh Avenue, on yesterday, and Coroner bugan, at the inquest over her remains the 18th year of the institution. On the roundly condemned "this new-fangled fantassic creed." The jury round that Miss. tastic creed," The jury found that Miss

ulian had died of old age and Bright's disease, but that she had aggravated these ills by refusing the aid of a physician and abstaining from food, relying almost wholupon prayer for her bodily sustenance. The coroner and jury also learned the nore startling fact that a dozen other old women at the Methodist Home have been so influenced by a faith curist as to adopt imilarly dangerous tacties. These aged nmates' belief in the power of faith extends even to the question of food, and they gravely announced that a half hour pon their knees by the bedside will do hem more good than the best meal ever

prepared. Mrs. M. J. Cheseboro, matron of the ome, said yesterday: "The managers of this home have taken action to check any further spread of faith

cure doctrines among the inmates. A certhe trouble. He has been here frequently praying with and talking to our people have admitted him frequently myself, and thought there was nothing out of the way, as I knew he was a minister. Now, however, I am confronted with a grave problem. There are several old ladies here who have announced their determination to refuse all medical aid in the future and to depend solely upon prayer. One or two of them are ill, and I wish I knew some 'ay to influence them.

"Miss Nulish refused medicine frequent

y before she died. She did take food, however, and was given some broth a few hours before she passed away."

AFTER CHICAGO RAILWAYS.

the Whitney-Widener-Elkins Syndi cate Bid for the Northwestern. CHICAGO, Sept. 30 .- An offer of \$13. 000,000 in cash has been made for the Northwestern Elevated Railroad. The offer was made to a representative of Balair & Company, the New York financial house, at the head of the syndicate which recently floated the Northwestern elevated issue. The proposition came from the Whitney-Widener-Elins syndicate. The Northwestern Elevated is now regarded as being worth more than that amount of money. It is understood that around \$20,-000,000 is asked, though that may be for trading purposes. The move of the Whit-ney syndicate to purchase the Northwestern is a move toward negotiations for se curing control of other Chicago elevated companies, and it is understood that the South Side Elevated is wanted, though no

Jacob C. Cramp Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.-Jacob C cramp, who had been for many years partner in the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, died yesterday morning from paralysis at Rosemont, Montgomery county, where he had been spending the summer. He retired from active business in 1891, and was one of the sons of William Cramp, the founder of the shipbuilding plant. He helped his brothers—Charles Cramp, the president of the company; William, Samuel, and Theodore—to bring the plant up to its present effective and prosperous con-dition. For some time past he had been suffering from the attack which ended his life. He was born in the northeastern part of the city sixty-four years ago, and leaves a widow and two children. Theodore and Irene. His tuteral will take place on Mon-day next from his late residence.

THE GOLD IMPORTATIONS.

Probability of a Large Influx of the

The flow of gold from Europe to this ountry has begun in carnest apparently. During this week to date three of the great New York houses with European connections have announced engagements of gold, the total amount being in excess of \$2,000. 000. At the same time one importation from Australia, by way of California. amounting to \$1,560,000, has been shipped It is said, also, that a considerable sum several million dollars, has been arranged for by New York firms that has not been publicly announced as yet. There has been much comment over the beginning of importations when the pub-

lished exchange rates apparently do not allow of a profit on the transactions. The bankers' posted rate in London yesterday was \$4.85 and the actual closing rate \$4.85 5-8, both of which are considerably in \$4.85-8, both of which are considerably in excess of the usual import rate. A few weeks ago New York financial men were of the opinion that gold could not be secured with profit from London at higher than \$4.84 1-4. More recently the possibility of imports at \$4.84 1-2 have been discussed. The lowest posted rate of the week has been \$4.85 1-4. It is the fact, however that the gold has been engaged and will be brought to this side despite the discrepancy in exchange and arguments are discrepancy in exchange and arguments are

onserepancy in exchange and arguments are somewhat unnecessary, if not foolish, in the face of facts.

The bankers conducting the gold operations all state that they are to be done at a profit, and this can hardly be doubted. Gold is not brought across the Atlantic for fun, or, as it was said yesterday, for the health of the importers. It is only moved. health of the importers. It is only moved when there is no other less cumbersome

method of effecting exchange possible.

Opinions vary as to the probable volume
of the movement. Earlier in the year,
when a million dollars was shipped to London, some financiers called the transaction an extraordinary one and predicted that no more gold would follow it. Several millions were shipped, nevertheless. It is thought almost certain by many of the New York banks that at least \$15,000,003 will be shipped to this side in the next few weeks. Some authorities predict that the amount will be \$20,000,000.

The Bank of England failed to raise its iscount rate this week from 3 1-2 per cent. This fact was considered somewhat ex-traordinary by some, in view of the fact that the bank is supposed to be most de-sirous of keeping all of its gold and adding to its present holdings on account of the iminence of war in South Africa. It is thought probable that no change was made on account of the moral effect such a move would have had in helping to precipitate matters. The declaration of war will be indoubtedly followed by an advance by the

New York stock brokers are watching the importation of gold with keen in-terest. It is realized that the fact of the promised autumn activity and strength of the stock market depends very largely on the question whether money is to be easy or not. And this question in turn hinges to a great extent on the possibility of fore-ing Great Britain to part with gold. On the other hand, the financial men do

not wish to see too much of a gold move-ment. It is realized that the draining of a large sum from Europe, no matter how great the trade balance may be in America's favor, would discourage the buying of American goods, and thus hurt the export trade. It is probable that when the im-portation has reached \$15,000,000 or \$20,-000,000, the banks will make no further ef-

COLLEGE WORK RESUMED.

159th Year. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.-With shouts f enthusiasm such as only rival classes of college boys could utter, the fall term of the college department of the University

of Pennsylvania was opened in the college chapel yesterday.

his stained giass retreat above the chapel organ, smiled his welcome to the formida-ble array of youngsters of the class of 1903. lously inspecting the new men.

10 o'clock the door opened and Josigh Harmer Penniman, dean of the col-lege, walked into the chapel, followed by Provost C. C. Harrison. In an instant there was a wild uproar, and the students yelled until the chapel sounded like a menagerie at mealtime, and the dean and the provost were busy nodding their thanks for the enthusiastic greeting.

Dean Penniman finally arose and simply said: "We shall now hear from our provost;" but he first heard lusty cheers. Provost Harrison said: "Whatever may have been your history during time, there has been no rest at the university. Constant progress, censeless work, and constant preparation, have been the story of the passing days. Perhaps there has never been a time so rich in preparaough the thoughtful provision pountiful women and men. Let me ask each one of you what he is going to do with his opportunities. When you are at your own home you protect your own household and its fair name under all circumtances. When you are at the university rou have no less a responsibility, perhaps a greater one. Are you to be a blot on the fair fame of this benign mother, or are you to be her loyal, devoted son, whose name she will always cherish?

"What you honorably bind yourselves to do when you came here and what every one has the right to expect of you is honsty of work and honesty of personal conluct, and where can any greater stimula ion lead to such purposes than at a uni versity? You are here in a city, in the ompany of a host of masters and scholars; if not all with the same special end, it least with the same general aim, actng upon and reacting each upon the other, and the very atmosphere here is full of en

ouragement and stimulation. You do not come here for the selfish purpose of preparing yourselves to loc out for yourselves. You come here for the distinct purpose of fitting yourselves all the better to be of service to humanity, and there is one direction in which tha service opens itself just now in the largest way of duty and usefulness. I mean the political service, in the best sense word, which every university man should prepare himself to render. Begin early to take part in every movement which oncerns our civic condition, and to do so

Begin early and hammer away at it hard, always courteously, and after care ful study, and desiring not to have truth on your side as much as yourselves to be on the side of truth. There are many he have tried and have attained to jus such a standard of the student life. such standards we are to discern the real elements of greatness in humanity, as apart from the artificial and accidental ditions by which the world is too ofter lazzled and misled."

A Rural Problem (From the Chicago News.)

"But what object," enquired the Eastern man, "has Fagle, Eye in wishing Dewey and Funston to arrive on the seme day?"
"Wal, stranger," replied Amber Pete, "it's this way: We've only got one keg of powder, and if we divide it up the noise won't equal a bird cattridge."

"Why must I suffer?" mounted a helpless one, With lifelong anguish tortured and ferforn. Before the answer came, ages were done;

SLAIN IN HIS STORE.

Baltimore Watchmaker Found With His Skull Crushed

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.-William H. Collins, a watchmaker and jeweler, at 2404 Pennsylvania Avenue, was found dead about 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning in a room in the rear of his store. His skull had been fractured by blows supposed to have been dealt with an iron coupling pin, which was found by the police alongside the body. George L. Amend, aged forty-two years, is locked up at the Northwestern police station on suspicion of having committed the crime. He denied his guilt. Amend is said to have quarreled with the murdered man late Monday afternoon and threatened to do harm. The house where crime was committed is a one-story brick structure. It was divided into two apart. ments by a portiere. The front portion was used as a store, while the rear was used as a sleeping room and kitchen. There were in the store, besides an iron safe, primitive methods of a century ago.

showcases containing watches, and jewelry and a number of clocks.

The murder is supposed to have been committed either late Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. Mr. Collins was last seen alive about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night. He did not, according to the neighbors, open his store on Thursday, and nothing was seen of him during that day.

A kettle of milk which had been left at the store door was taken in charge by a neighbor, because the latter concluded that as Mr. Collins did not open his store he as Mr. Collins did not open his store he had been left at the store door was taken in charge by a neighbor, because the latter concluded that as Mr. Collins did not open his store he as Mr. Collins did not open his store he as Mr. Collins did not open his store he had been left at the store door was taken in charge by a neighbor, because the latter concluded that as Mr. Collins did not open his store he had been left at the store door was taken in charge by a neighbor, because the latter concluded that as Mr. Collins did not open his store he was a many latter of a young man who professes himself tired of his business of cooper, and, with premise of dillinguist having a thin cord with an analysis. No

The dead man was found lying in a pool of blood, with his feet pointing toward the rear door, which was found unfastened. His body was covered with the bed-clothing, which had evidently been pulled off the bed off the bed.

There were possibly three blows struck, although this could not be determined definitely at the time Dr. Abercrombie made the examination. One of the blows was in the control of the forehead, while another was contre of the forehead, while another was on the left temple. The back of the skuli had been fractured, but the physician is not positive that one of the other blows may not have caused it. Any one of the blows, said Dr. Abercromble, was sufficient to cause death.

district, accompanied by several of his men, went to the scene of the murder soon after it was discovered. They had been there only a few minutes when the weapon with which the crime is believed to have been committed as found. This was an iron coupling pin, wrapped in a newspaper and tied with ordinary cord. One end of the waspon was covered with blood, which had turned dark. The coupling pin is such a one as is used on steam railways and is.

Of a shipment of 386 bullecks recently forwarded for the paper, or in narrow columns at will.

was gotten.

The police say that if Amend committed the crime he did it from a motive of revenge. It is said by the mother of the dead man, however, that he had in his safe \$260. When the safe, which was found open, was looked into yesterday no money was found. A diamond pin valued at \$60, which Mr. Collins wore in his shirt front, was missing, and the shirt looked as if the was missing and the shirt looked as if the pin had been pulled out of it. A valuable watch belonging to the murdered man is also said to be missing. Just how the murderer entered the place

is enshrouded in mystery. It is believed that he may have gotten into the store by the front door, and after committing the crime locked the door and then departed by the rear entrance, which was found unfastened. The blows were evidently struck in the rear portion of the house, as there are no signs of blood in the front part. Another view is that Mr. Collins met his death in trying to protect himself against a robber. against a robber

Captain Baker is inclined to believe that Captain Baker is inclined to believe that it was committed with robbery as the moiting, yelling mob a half hour before the exercises opened, and there were class slogans galore. The presidents of the various classes gave the magic signals, and from scores of youthful throats the lustiest of "hoorays" shook the paintings of the dead provosts, and Ben Franklin, from his stained glass retreat above the chapel organ, smiled his welcome to the formidation, smiled his welcome to the formidation of the safety with the shore of 1962. William Henry Collins, the murdered man, was born at Boston about thirty-four

william Henry Collins, the murdered man was born at Boston about thirty-four years ago. He was brought here by his parents when quite young. He learned watchmaking with George T. Sadtler & Son, and after finishing his trade continued for some time in the employ of the firm. For a number of years he was in watchmaking and jewelry Gay Street, near Chase, and afterward on Gay Street, near Lexington. He had been in business at 2404 Pennsylvania Avenue for about two years. Mr. Collins was un-

THE WILL OF JAMES PRICE.

Bequests to His Family and to the Salvation Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 .- The will of James H. Price, who died several days ago, was admitted to probate Thursday. The instrument disposes of an estate con-sisting largely of shares of the Price Rail Joint Company, which was organized by the testator. After providing for his wife and children the will makes a number of bequests to the Salvation Army and indiiduals connected with it.

the George Junior Republic, sixty shares of stock are given. Fifty shares are be-queathed to the chief officer of the Salva-tion Army of the United States for the benefit of the "rescue work" for faller women, these to be held in trust by the present chief officer and his successors. Under the same conditions the will bequeaths to the chief officer of the Salvation Army fifty shares for "sium work," and a similar number for "The Cherry Tree Home," for abandoned children, and "The Farm Colonies" in this country. Should the chief officer of the Salvation Army refuse the trust, the 200 shares are to go into the residue of the estate. The will also gives fifteen shares of stock to fourte members of the Army and ten shares cach to four members.

CURRENT HUMOR. The Inevitable,

(From the Indianapolis Journ Weary Watkins If they was to be rision of all the money, wot do you get? Hungry Higgins Drunk,

His Destiny (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "Yes, when Willie grows up we intend to a a commission in the army," Which branch of the service?"

"Which branch of the service—infantry?"
"No, cavalry, I think. He looks just beautiful
on his rocking-house."

(From the Philadelphia Record.) Mrs. Newlywed-I was going to have some ponge cake as a surprise for you, dear, but I onfess it is a failure.

Mr. Newlywed-What was the matter?

Mrs. Newlywed-I don't know for sure, but I hink the druggist sent me the wrong kind of noners.

The Young Housekeeper.

Realistic Photography.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"This is a stap-shot of an express train going at the rate of sixty-five mile an hour."

"It's remarkably lifelike: but why does the amoke rise straight up from the engine instead of extending back over the train in a long line?"

"Well-er-the picture was taken se quick it didn't have time to do that, you know."

Political Definitions.

(From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)
"What is a sphere of influence, John Henry?"
asked Mrs. Smaggs, who had been reading about
the African and Asiatic disputes of the European

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Peorla distilleries use 40,000 bushels of

More than 3,000 persons are buried annually in the paupers' cemetery of Berlin. One-fourth of the earth's population dies before eaching the age of seventeen.

A French society of charifles is seeking to es-tablish a free delivery in Moroccu.

There is urgent need in the City of Mexico for more foundries and machine shope capable of doing first-class work in reasonably prompt time. Ecuador produces nearly one-third of the en-tire escale med in the world. The total is es-timated at 75,000 tons. The average crop of Ec-ucior is about 22,000 tons.

The new bank at Hakjavik is the first in Ice-land to issue notes. Hitherto the curvency for the island has been issued by the Royal Danish Government Bank in Copenhagen.

After a long and patient struggle the women physicians of Russia have secured a decree placing them upon an equality, both socially and politically, with the male physicians in the empire.

one drives there without having a thin cord with a running noise around the neck of the animal. When the animal bolts the cord is pulled and the horse stops as soon as it feels the pressure on the windpipe. A newly-married couple in Portland, Mr., who

People marvel at the mechanism of the human Capt. John Baker, of the Northwestern body, with its 62 bones and 60 arteries. But ma is simple in this respect compared with corp. That remarkable flab moves no fewer it 4.356 bonce and turneles every time it breath It has 4,320 veins, to my nothing of its 50 music

very heavy. It was taken to the station from Buenos Ayres to Liverpool 133 died during house by Captain Baker, and the police will make an effort to discover where it was gotten.

The police say that if Amend committed the crime he did it from a motive of retransparant or as summercial court of Liverpool 133 died during the voyage. In a suit growing out of the matter in the commercial court of London Justice Matthew held that 97 of the animals were lost in consequence of the regignence of the vessel's owners.

Just when the day became divided into hour is not known, nor is the process explained. The Greeks and Romans measured time by the water glass and the sun dials. The hour glass, filled with sand, was the outgrowth of these vessels, from which the sand dripped through a tiny opening.

"The Sons of Rest" is the name of a club of youths in Bristol, England. One of the anombers was lately arrested for the thert of an umbrella, and during the trial the screenzy admitted the "Sons of Best" had selemnly bound themselves together not to work until they were eighteen years of age. Before the end of the month a statue of Oliver

P. Moston, who was Indiana's war governer, and for several years prominent as a United States Senator, will be placed in Statusry Hall, Washington. This status was ordered about three years ago by the Indiana Legislature, which appropriated \$5,000 to pay for it. According to an apparently anthentic griele in a French periodical, not less than 20,000 aristorrats are at present confined in the prisons of Encope: Rustin stands that, with 12,000 blue bloomed lawbreakers, while Italy deserves to be accorded second position, for places of deterrion harboring thousands of noblemen.

The surrogates of New York county are inclined to think that the ordinary habitiments of an to think that the ordinary habitiments of an American citizen are not dignified enough to their court. So they intend hereafter to worr black atik gown, similar to those worn by pa-tices of the supreme bench. Surrogate James M. Varnom will set the fashion on October 1.

business on for those above sixty-five

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kanses Stat Board of Agriculture, says that the faire reports to be punished severely, because intending immi-grants are seared away by them. Kaneas, he axys, seems likely to suffer more at the hands of such untruthful presents than from insects of any

order in a properly directed letter to Meridian, Miss. The letter did not arrive at its destination at the proper time, so a duplicate money order was cent to the party. After a short time the matter was dismissed, and it was supposed the letter had entirely disappeared. The other day, however, the letter and memory order furned up at the Uniostown office, after a long journey over the country.

The shrewd old melon growers have a secret To William R. George, the founder of the George Junior Republic, sixty shares of stock are given. Fifty shares are tetienally symmetrical melon of good proportions they resort to a scheme of their own for increasing its corpolency. They get a good sized bottle, usually an old quinine bottel, and fill it with sweetened water (just as sweet as sugar can make it), and, taking a durating-needle threaded with cotton string, they pieue the stem of the melon, pull the end of the string to the middle of the aperture, and put the other end through a cord, thence to the sweetened water, after having removed the needle, and thus leave the melon to do the rest. In a very short time the wound heals, and then the melon will "drink" more sweetened water than the average man drinks in a day. It begins to expand, tes, and is soon the heavyweight champion of the patch. It remains in this comatose condition until fair time, when it wins the haurel of success at eary bounds.

A new and unique industry has just been es-

A new and unique industry has just been es-Wabash, Ind., desputch. The concern is regu larly incorporated under the title of the Wabash Belgian Hare Breeding and Importing Company. Relgian Hare Breeding and importing Company. The company will undertake to import here numbers of the animals from Europe, and will propagate them on an eighty-sere farm south of the city, leased for the express purpose. A tenacre tract has been set apart for the breeding grounds and range, and a well-brith rabbit house has been erected to shelter the hares in bad weather. The ten acres are surrounded by a high and closely-woven wire fuere, and as the business grows the range will be enlarged. Already 200 fine hares have been placed on the tarm, and Herman Wolf, an agent, is now in Europe purchasing more, which will be altipped over this fall. Mr. Meyer says that when the company gets under way it will raise 1,000,000 heres a year, the market for the same being found here, where the first used in making crush hats. The hair suitable for these hate is high-priced and difficult to obtain. The promoters expect to derive great prefit from the industry.

People whose business takes them to the stock

People whose business takes them to the stock ards delight in telling how rapidly a live hog a converted into bacon, sunnige, and toothis converted into become sunsage, and tooth-brushes, but the most improbable stories they tell do not equal the exploit of the employes of a paper mill not tar from Chicago, says the "Chi-cago Chronicle," Quite recently three trees standing near the mill were felled at 7.52 z. m., and burried to the manufactory, where they were sawn into pieces about one foor long, which were not been as the contract of the chips with the defibrators to the elevator by five defibrators to do their worst with, and the wood pulp which resulted from the contact of the chips with the defibrators was run into a vat, mixed with the not altogether harmless but necessary chemicals and the process finished. The liquid pulp, was sent to the paper machine, which, at \$2.2, turned out the first complete sheet of paper, one hour and fifty-nine minutes after the first free was felled. The manufactures, accompanied by a notary public, who timed and watched the work throughout, then took the paper to a printing establishment two mises away, and by it o'clock, or in two hours and twenty-five minutes, the trees had been converted into newspapers ready